



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>











.

111











**Vol. VIII. FROM THE RESTORATION TO THE DEATH OF WILLIAM III. (1660-1702).** By Richard Lodge, M.A., LL.D., Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh; formerly Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. With 2 Maps.

**Vol. IX. FROM THE ACCESSION OF ANNE TO THE DEATH OF GEORGE II. (1702-1760).** By I. S. Leachman, M.A., formerly Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. With 8 Maps.

**Vol. X. FROM THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III. TO THE CLOSE OF PITT'S FIRST ADMINISTRATION (1760-1801).** By the Rev. William Hunt, M.A., D.Litt., Trinity College, Oxford. With 3 Maps.

**Vol. XI. FROM ADDINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION TO THE CLOSE OF WILLIAM IV.'S REIGN (1801-1837).** By the Hon. George C. Brodrick, D.C.L., late Warden of Merton College, Oxford, and J. K. Fotheringham, M.A., D.Litt., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; Lecturer in Ancient History at King's College, London. With 3 Maps.

**Vol. XII. THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA (1837-1901).** By Sidney Low, M.A., Fellow of King's College, London, formerly Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, and Lloyd C. Sanders, B.A. With 3 Maps.

# The Political History of England

IN TWELVE VOLUMES

EDITED BY WILLIAM HUNT, D.LITT., AND

REGINALD L. POOLE, M.A., LL.D.

IX.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND  
FROM THE ACCESSION OF ANNE TO THE  
DEATH OF GEORGE II.

(1702-1760)

F2



# THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND

FROM THE ACCESSION OF ANNE TO THE  
DEATH OF GEORGE II.  
(1702-1760)

BY  
I. S. LEADAM, M.A.  
  
FORMERLY FELLOW OF BRASENORSE COLLEGE, OXFORD

*NEW IMPRESSION*

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.  
39 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON  
NEW YORK, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA

1912

259021

WAKALI 0807









	The cabinet and Mrs. Masham . . . . .
April.	Final rupture between the queen and the Duchess of Marlborough . . . . .
5 Nov., 1709.	Sacheverell's sermon at St. Paul's . . . . .
Dec.	Impeachment of Sacheverell . . . . .
Feb., 1710.	Trial of Sacheverell . . . . .
13 June.	Dismissal of Sunderland . . . . .
7 Aug.	Dismissal of Godolphin . . . . .
Sept.	Harley forms a ministry . . . . .
Oct.	Secret negotiations with France . . . . .
	Harley and the press ; Swift . . . . .

## CHAPTER X.

## HARLEY'S MINISTRY.

17 Jan., 1711.	The Duchess of Marlborough dismissed from office
4 Jan.	Lords' inquiry into the Peninsular campaigns . . . . .
	The October club and the ministry . . . . .
8 March.	Harley stabbed by Guiscard . . . . .
26 April.	Harley created Earl of Oxford and Mortimer . . . . .
May.	Incorporation of the South Sea Company . . . . .
July.	Matthew Prior negotiates peace at Paris . . . . .
27 Sept.	Preliminaries of peace agreed upon . . . . .
5 Aug.	Marlborough penetrates the French lines . . . . .
4 June.	Departure of Sir Hovenden Walker's expedition against Quebec . . . . .
7 Dec.	Defeat of the ministry in the lords . . . . .
17 Jan., 1712.	Robert Walpole sent to the Tower . . . . .
31 Dec., 1711.	Dismissal of Marlborough . . . . .
Dec., 1711-Jan., 1712.	Twelve tory peers created . . . . .

## CHAPTER XI.

## THE PEACE OF UTRECHT.

29 Jan., 1712.	Opening of the conferences for peace at Utrecht
April.	Ormonde captain-general in the Netherlands . . . . .
July.	Ormonde proclaims an armistice with France . . . . .
	The tory ministry and Scottish affairs . . . . .
6 June.	Announcement of the preliminaries of peace . . . . .
7 July	St. John created Viscount Bolingbroke . . . . .
11 April, 1713.	Treaty of peace signed at Utrecht . . . . .
18 June.	Defeat of Bolingbroke's proposed commercial treaty with France . . . . .

## CHAPTER XII.

## THE SUCCESSION IN DANGER.

3 Aug., 1713.	Dissolution of parliament . . . . .
	Intrigues of Bolingbroke . . . . .

		PAGE
	Bolingbroke's Irish policy . . . . .	213
April, 1714.	Dismissal of Argyll . . . . .	215
28 May.	Death of the Electress Sophia . . . . .	217
	The queen and the pretender . . . . .	217
	Bolingbroke's schism bill . . . . .	217
27 July.	Dismissal of Oxford . . . . .	219
1 Aug.	Death of the queen . . . . .	221

CHAPTER XIII.

THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE I.

1712.	Marlborough in retirement abroad . . . . .	223
6 Aug., 1714.	Marlborough nominated captain-general . . . . .	224
31 Aug.	Dismissal of Bolingbroke . . . . .	225
	The new king . . . . .	226
18 Sept.	Arrival of George I. at Greenwich . . . . .	228
	Lord Townshend forms a ministry . . . . .	229
	General James Stanhope . . . . .	229
	The Hanoverian junta . . . . .	230
17 March, 1715.	Meeting of a new parliament . . . . .	233
28 March.	Flight of Bolingbroke . . . . .	235
June.	Impeachment of late ministers . . . . .	236

CHAPTER XIV.

THE REBELLION OF 1715.

1715.	The pretender . . . . .	239
x., 1714-Jan., 1715.	The question of Dunkirk . . . . .	240
Jan., 1715.	Stair's embassy to France . . . . .	241
July.	Bolingbroke takes service with the pretender . . . . .	242
	Preparations against invasion . . . . .	243
20 July.	Flight of Ormonde . . . . .	244
	Marlborough and the pretender . . . . .	245
6 Sept.	The Earl of Mar proclaims the pretender in Scotland . . . . .	246
14 Sept.	The rebels occupy Perth . . . . .	247
21 Sept.	Arrest of tory members . . . . .	248
6 Oct.	Rising of Forster in Northumberland . . . . .	250
1 Nov.	A party of Scottish rebels enters England . . . . .	252
13 Nov.	Surrender of English and Scottish rebels at Preston . . . . .	254
13 Nov.	Drawn battle at Sheriff Muir . . . . .	256

CHAPTER XV.

THE PRETENDER IN SCOTLAND. THE SEPTENNIAL ACT.

22 Dec., 1715.	The pretender lands at Peterhead . . . . .	259
29 Jan., 1716.	He retreats from Perth . . . . .	260
4 Feb.	He re-embarks for France . . . . .	261
13/24 Feb.	He dismisses Bolingbroke . . . . .	263
	Fate of the rebel prisoners . . . . .	265

		PAGE
24 Feb., 1716.	Execution of two rebel lords . . . . .	267
28 Feb.	Dismissal of Nottingham . . . . .	267
7 May.	The septennial act . . . . .	267
7 July.	George I. embarks for Hanover . . . . .	271

## CHAPTER XVI.

## THE QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE, SPAIN, AND SWEDEN.

6 Feb., 1716.	Treaty of Westminster between Great Britain and the States-general . . . . .	272
Dec., 1715-May, 1716.	Bubb negotiates a new commercial and new Asiento treaty with Spain . . . . .	273
May, 1715.	Admiral Sir John Norris commissioned to the Baltic . . . . .	274
18 Jan., 1717.	George I. returns to London . . . . .	275
29 Jan.	Arrest of the Swedish ambassador, Count Gyllenborg . . . . .	275
2 April.	Admiral Sir George Byng sails for the Baltic . . . . .	277
4 Jan., 1717.	Triple alliance concluded between England, France, and Holland . . . . .	278
15 Dec., 1716.	Dismissal of Townshend . . . . .	279
10 April, 1717.	Resignation of Walpole . . . . .	279
22 July-2 Aug., 1718.	Stanhope negotiates the quadruple alliance . . . . .	280
11 Aug.	Sir George Byng destroys the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro . . . . .	281
7 March, 1719.	Ormonde sails from Cadiz for England . . . . .	283
13 April.	A Spanish force lands in Scotland . . . . .	284
10 June.	General Wightman captures the Spanish troops at Glen Shiel . . . . .	284
Feb., 1720.	Spain accedes to the quadruple alliance . . . . .	285
14 Aug., 1719.	Treaty between Great Britain, Prussia, and Hanover . . . . .	286
18 Aug.	Treaty between Great Britain and Sweden . . . . .	286

## CHAPTER XVII.

## ADMINISTRATION OF STANHOPE AND SUNDERLAND.

1 July, 1717.	Acquittal of Oxford . . . . .	289
Nov.	Quarrels between the king and the Prince of Wales . . . . .	289
1718.	The ministry and the dissenters . . . . .	291
Jan., 1719.	Stanhope carries a dissenters' relief bill . . . . .	291
	The peerage bill . . . . .	291
18 Dec.	Defeat of the peerage bill in the commons . . . . .	293
1720.	The South Sea bubble . . . . .	293
22 Jan., 1720.	Aislalie introduces the South Sea bill . . . . .	293
7 April.	South Sea act passed . . . . .	293
10 Jan., 1721.	Bill to punish the South Sea directors . . . . .	299
Jan.-March.	Parliamentary inquiries into the South Sea Company's affairs . . . . .	300
5 Feb.	Death of Stanhope . . . . .	300
Feb.-April.	Townshend and Walpole again take office . . . . .	304

CHAPTER XVIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF TOWNSHEND AND WALPOLE.

	PAGE
31 Dec., 1720. Birth of Charles Edward, the young pretender . . .	305
1721. Jacobite intrigues . . . . .	305
24 Aug., 1722. Arrest of Bishop Atterbury . . . . .	306
Plans of insurrection . . . . .	307
19 Oct., 1721. Announcement of Walpole's new commercial policy .	308
May, 1723. Return of Bolingbroke to England . . . . .	309
Carteret . . . . .	309
13 June, 1721. Alliance between Great Britain, France, and Spain .	310
1723. Rivalry of Carteret and Townshend . . . . .	310
Oct., 1723. The treaty with Prussia for a double marriage . . .	311
1709-23. Affairs of Ireland . . . . .	312
1722-23. Wood's halfpence . . . . .	314
April, 1724. Swift's first "Drapier's Letter" . . . . .	317
1724. The Drapier's letters; agitation in Ireland . . . . .	317
Aug., 1725. The ministry yield . . . . .	319
1725. Discontents in Scotland . . . . .	319

CHAPTER XIX.

TREATIES OF VIENNA AND HANOVER.

1720-21. Elisabeth Farnese, Queen of Spain . . . . .	321
Dec., 1722. The Emperor Charles VI. incorporates the Ostend East India Company . . . . .	322
April-May, 1725. Treaty of Vienna between Spain and the emperor .	323
July, 1725. Spain demands the cession of Gibraltar . . . . .	323
3 Sept. Treaty of Hanover between Great Britain, France, and Prussia . . . . .	324
5 Nov. Second and secret treaty of Vienna . . . . .	325
Aug., 1726. Russia adheres to the treaty of Vienna . . . . .	326
26 March, 1727. Sweden adheres to the treaty of Hanover . . . .	326
12 Oct., 1726. Defection of Prussia from the treaty of Hanover .	327
Jan., 1727. England prepares for war . . . . .	328
Feb. Spain besieges Gibraltar . . . . .	330
31 May. Preliminaries of peace signed at Paris . . . . .	330
12 June. Death of George I. . . . .	332

CHAPTER XX.

ENGLAND, SPAIN, AND FRANCE.

1727. Walpole retained in office . . . . .	334
The opposition . . . . .	335
March, N.S., 1728. The convention of the Pardo . . . . .	337
14 June. Congress of Soissons . . . . .	337
9 Nov., 1729. Treaty of Seville between Great Britain and Spain .	338
16 March, 1731. Second (public) treaty of Vienna between Great Britain, the emperor, and Holland . . . . .	338
1729-30. Growing friction between Great Britain and France .	339

## CHAPTER XXI.

## THE EXCISE BILL.

		PAGE
1725-29.	Alienation between Walpole and Townshend . . . . .	340
15 May, 1730.	Retirement of Townshend . . . . .	341
1728.	Frederick, Prince of Wales, and the opposition . . . . .	342
1729-32.	Walpole's domestic policy . . . . .	342
1733.	Walpole's scheme of tariff reform . . . . .	344
11 April, 1733.	The excise bill dropped . . . . .	345
	Walpole's new maxims of government . . . . .	346
	Dismissals of leaders of the opposition . . . . .	347

## CHAPTER XXII.

## THE FALL OF WALPOLE.

7 Nov., 1733.	Signature of the family compact between France and Spain . . . . .	349
1729-43.	Parliament and the liquor trade . . . . .	350
7 Sept., 1736.	The Porteous riot at Edinburgh . . . . .	352
1736-37.	Social reforms; smuggling and stage plays . . . . .	353
1736-39.	Walpole and the dissenters . . . . .	353
27 April, 1736.	Marriage of Frederick, Prince of Wales . . . . .	355
20 Nov., 1737.	Death of Queen Caroline; her character . . . . .	357
March, 1738.	Inquiry into complaints against Spain; Jenkins's ear . . . . .	358
14 Jan., 1739, N.S.	Convention of Madrid . . . . .	360
	William Pitt . . . . .	360
9 March.	Secession of the opposition from the house of commons . . . . .	361
June.	Preparations for war with Spain . . . . .	362
23 Oct.	Declaration of war with Spain . . . . .	363
21 Nov.	Admiral Vernon takes Porto Bello . . . . .	363
5 Feb., 1740.	Admiral Wager introduces bill for recruiting the navy . . . . .	365
Oct.	Fleet under Sir Chaloner Ogle sails to reinforce Vernon . . . . .	366
18 Sept.	Commodore George Anson sails for the Pacific . . . . .	366
20 Oct.	Death of the emperor, Charles VI. . . . .	366
Feb., 1741.	Walpole defeats the opposition . . . . .	367
1 Dec., 1741.	Meeting of a new parliament . . . . .	368
11 Feb., 1742.	Resignation of Walpole . . . . .	369
	The new ministry . . . . .	369
1742.	Inquiry into Walpole's conduct fruitless . . . . .	370

## CHAPTER XXIII.

## THE CARTERET ADMINISTRATION.

11 June, 1742.	Restoration of peace between Prussia and Austria by the treaty of Breslau . . . . .	371
1 Feb., 1742.	Charles Emanuel of Sardinia joins Austria against Spain . . . . .	372





		PAGE
3 Oct., 1750.	Treaty of Madrid . . . . .	421
1751.	Parliament and the liquor trade . . . . .	422
	Reform of the calendar . . . . .	423
20 March.	Death of Frederick, Prince of Wales . . . . .	424
1749-54.	Friction between England and Ireland . . . . .	425

## CHAPTER XXVI.

## PITT.

1752.	Disputes between Great Britain and Prussia . . . . .	427
1753.	Hardwicke's marriage act . . . . .	428
	The naturalisation of the Jews . . . . .	428
	Domestic reforms . . . . .	429
6 March, 1754.	Death of Henry Pelham . . . . .	430
1751.	The struggle with France in India . . . . .	431
1753-54.	The struggle with France in North America . . . . .	432
9 July, 1755.	Defeat of General Braddock . . . . .	433
Nov., 1754.	Pitt attacks Newcastle . . . . .	435
7 June, 1755.	Admiral Boscawen attacks a French fleet . . . . .	436
	Pitt and Newcastle . . . . .	437
12 March, 1756.	The militia bill . . . . .	438
16 Jan., 1756.	Convention of Westminster between Great Britain and Prussia . . . . .	439
	The state of the navy . . . . .	441
20 May.	Admiral Byng engages the French fleet . . . . .	443
28 June.	Surrender of Fort St. Philip, Port Mahon . . . . .	443
Nov.	Pitt forms a ministry . . . . .	445
	Pitt and the war . . . . .	447
27 Jan., 1757.	Byng condemned to death . . . . .	449
14 March.	Execution of Byng . . . . .	450
6 April.	Dismissal of Pitt . . . . .	450

## CHAPTER XXVII.

## DEFEAT AND VICTORY.

20 June, 1756.	The black hole of Calcutta . . . . .	452
8 Sept., 1757.	Convention of Kloster-Zeven . . . . .	453
	Retirement of Cumberland . . . . .	454
June, 1758.	Expedition against Cherbourg . . . . .	455
Aug.	Dispatch of British troops to Germany . . . . .	456
27 July.	Capture of Louisbourg . . . . .	457
	Supremacy of Pitt . . . . .	458
1759.	Renewal by French of schemes of invasion . . . . .	459
July-Aug.	The British forces in Germany; battle of Minden . . . . .	460
Aug.	Boscawen destroys the French fleet under De la Clue . . . . .	460
	Conduct of Lord George Sackville . . . . .	462
26 June.	Siege of Quebec by Saunders and Wolfe . . . . .	463
13 Sept.	Victory and death of Wolfe . . . . .	466

		PAGE
20 Nov.	Hawke's victory in Quiberon Bay . . . .	469
21 Feb., 1760.	A French force lands at Carrickfergus . . . .	469
	Pitt rejects overtures from France . . . .	471
28 April.	Defeat of General Murray before Quebec . . . .	472
8 Sept.	Montreal surrenders to Amherst . . . .	473
1756-57.	Clive in India . . . . .	473
23 June, 1757.	Clive's victory at Plassey . . . . .	474
16 Feb., 1759.	Admiral Pocock relieves Madras . . . . .	475
22 Jan., 1760.	Eyre Coote's victory at Wandewash . . . . .	477
25 Oct.	Death of George the Second . . . . .	477

CHAPTER XXVIII.

LITERATURE AND MANNERS.

Effects of the revolution upon literature . . . .	479
Locke's philosophy and the inductive period of Newton	479
Systems affiliated to or opposed to Locke . . . .	480
Locke's influence on theology; the Bangorian contro-	
versy . . . . .	480
The Deists . . . . .	481
Introduction of the historic method into theological	
speculation . . . . .	482
Addison and literary style . . . . .	482
Pope . . . . .	483
The mock-heroic; Swift . . . . .	483
Ethical and didactic poetry . . . . .	484
Translations; lyrical poetry; political ballads . . . .	485
Epigrams; hymns . . . . .	486
Political plays and satires; caricatures . . . . .	487
The drama and its censors . . . . .	488
Opera; actors and actresses . . . . .	489
Tales of adventure . . . . .	490
Novels . . . . .	491
Periodical essays; the coffee-houses . . . . .	491
Newspapers . . . . .	493
The position of authors . . . . .	494
Letter-writing; the "grand tour" . . . . .	495
Italian influence on taste; gardening . . . . .	495
Painting . . . . .	496
Sculpture and architecture . . . . .	497
Scholarship and science . . . . .	498
The episcopal bench and learning . . . . .	499
Commerce and industry . . . . .	500
Costume . . . . .	501
Criminals; the services; social habits . . . . .	502

APPENDIX I.

ON AUTHORITIES. . . . .	502
-------------------------	-----

APPENDIX II.

	PAGE
ADMINISTRATIONS, 1702-1760 . . . . .	517

MAPS.

(AT THE END OF THE VOLUME.)

- Plan of the Battle of Blenheim, August 13, 1704.
- Plan of the Battle of Ramillies, May 23, 1706.
- Plan of the Battle of Oudenarde, July 11, 1708.
- Plan of the Battle of Malplaquet, September 11, 1709.
- Plan of the Battle of Dettingen, June 27, 1743.
- Plan of the Battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745.
- Eastern and Central America, 1755.
- India in the time of Queen Anne.

[Dates of events in England prior to January 1, 1752, are given in the Old Style, eleven days later than the New Style current in Scotland and on the Continent, except Russia ; but the year is taken as beginning on January 1, not on March 25. Dates of events abroad are given either in the New Style or else with the double figures of the Old and New Styles, as July 12/23 (p. 12).]









































































































when the British troops were marching eastwards to the succour of the emperor, Rochester and Seymour were declaiming against the waste of blood and treasure and threatening the impeachment of the duke.<sup>1</sup> The march to Blenheim was the ministry's last card.

CHAP.  
II.

<sup>1</sup> Bonet, June 13 and August 26, L'Hermitage, June 13, 1704, *Heinsius' Archives*, Von Noorden, i., 510.























































































































































































































those settlers it is, indeed, added that they were employing themselves industriously in raising flax and hemp. Their descendants are still known in some parts of Ireland by the name of "Palatines".<sup>1</sup>

The energetic temper of Wharton resolved to signalise his lieutenancy by building up the whig party in Ireland. The test, in his eyes, was a mischievous wedge introduced between the two great protestant bodies to the weakening of the entire protestant interest. Wharton's scheme to repeal it revived the movement for a union with England; the threatened monopolists, the prelates, and the great landowners looking to a union for an assurance of their supremacy. But the Irish house of lords was willing, in the meanwhile, to strengthen the protestant interest in another way. An act more irritating than effective was passed<sup>2</sup> in 1709 having for its object the gradual devolution of land from papists to protestants. Children of Roman catholics, upon conforming to the established Church, were protected from being disinherited and were entitled to claim their share of the inheritance during their fathers' lifetime. Wharton also showed sympathy with the *native* or Irish party, that is, the industrial and *mercantile* classes, of whom Archbishop King was the leader. But neither his English colleagues nor the English *mercantile* classes were in a mind to strike off the fetters imposed upon Irish trade. The addresses for a union in 1703 and 1707 had been an encouragement and *Stolers and Supporters* of the *Union*. Wharton's headstrong zeal for Irish interests.

Since the *middle* ages it had been customary to grant acts of grace relieving the mass of delinquents against the *crimes* of forfeitures or other penalties. No such act had been passed since the accession of Anne. It was *imposed* much to the interest of distinguished politicians of both parties that a *bill* should be passed *for* the *repeal* of a *disqualifying* *act* *passed* with the *exiled* family. That *bill* *passed* and *Wharton* had maintained a *correspondence* with the *parliament* and *been* common *friend* and *was* *in* *relation* *as* *they* *of* the insecurity of their tenure of office and of the probability

<sup>1</sup> Report of "Committee for settling the new German Palatines in Ireland". *Parliamentary Papers* vol. *xxv*. *Part* *II*. *1709*. *Page* *102*.

<sup>2</sup> 8 Anne. c. 3. *Test*.

CHAP. of impeachment by their successors. Tories, on the other  
VII. hand, who had been similarly guilty, were acutely conscious that their impunity depended on the life of the queen, and that the Elector of Hanover was likely to show them no favour. When, therefore, on April 20, Sunderland introduced a bill for a general pardon, including high treason, neither side felt it to be its interest to oppose. Only those who had accompanied the pretender in his descent on Scotland were excepted by the proviso that the treasons pardoned should not comprise those committed on the high seas.

































the hope of establishing communications with a body of the Camisards in arms near Montpellier. They were, however, speedily overpowered by numbers and driven back to their ships. Daun and his army, unable to break through the cordon of Berwick's troops, recrossed the Alps a month later. Meanwhile, after eight months of negotiation, the peace conferences at Gertruydenberg had broken down in June, 1710, over the insoluble question of the evacuation of Spain. Peace was "now farther off than ever".<sup>1</sup>

CHAP.  
VIII.

<sup>1</sup> Rouillé, president of the parliament of Paris, to Petkum, August 11, 1710, *Round MSS.*, p. 351.











































































to facilitate negotiations for a separate peace upon terms favourable to England. This was the belief of the Dutch. Upon the ministerial defeat by Nottingham, Buys had been dispatched to London to offer the support of the States-general in exchange for half the Asiento. That the Asiento should be reserved for England was the settled resolve of the ministry. It was, wrote Oxford to Buys, all that the nation had to shew for £100,000,000 expended in two wars.<sup>1</sup> He omitted to add that St. John had sent instructions to the plenipotentiaries that Port Mahon and Gibraltar would be garrisoned permanently by English troops.

CHAP.  
X.

<sup>1</sup> March 11-19, 1711-12, Brit. Mus., Add. MSS., 20,985, f. 171.





































































































































































































































































































creasing closeness, as time went on, the counsels of his English advisers, and where the claims upon him of Hanover and England appeared to diverge had the sense and self-restraint to follow the larger interest. To his clear perception and honest fulfilment of his duty as a constitutional sovereign Great Britain owes a debt which is often unduly minimised.

CHAP.  
XIX.





creasing closeness, as time went on, the counsels of his English advisers, and where the claims upon him of Hanover and England appeared to diverge had the sense and self-restraint to follow the larger interest. To his clear perception and honest fulfilment of his duty as a constitutional sovereign Great Britain owes a debt which is often unduly minimised.

CHAP.  
XIX.



sing closeness, as time went on, the counsels of his English advisers, and where the claims upon him of Hanover and England appeared to diverge had the sense and self-restraint to show the larger interest. To his clear perception and honest fulfilment of his duty as a constitutional sovereign Great Britain owes a debt which is often unduly minimised.

CHAP.  
XIX.



creasing closeness, as time went on, the counsels of his English advisers, and where the claims upon him of Hanover and England appeared to diverge had the sense and self-restraint to follow the larger interest. To his clear perception and honest fulfilment of his duty as a constitutional sovereign Great Britain owes a debt which is often unduly minimised.

CHAP.  
XIX.













































































































































































































CHAP.  
XXV.

the appropriation of a surplus of £77,000, though in accordance with an appropriation bill passed by the Irish parliament. The opposition of "the patriots" was bought off by places and pensions, and Lord Charlemont, destined to fame in the following reign, has left it on record that the spectacle of their venality first caused him to "form in his mind some vague ideas of a future possibility of emancipating his country".<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Charlemont MSS.*, i., 8.



CHAP.  
XXV.

of Jews was to be naturalised and would presently be scarce in the country. The print-shops were full of the Jews; anti-Jewish ballads became the vogue of the nation." writes a member of parliament: "No Jews: Christianity and honour" became a popular cry. The affront offered many furnished texts to the very clergy. Haydon, of Norwich, who had been zealous for the bill, was insulted in his diocese. Pelham had no thought of Goodwin's danger of collision with the pulpit. On Feb. 15, 1753, parliament met, and on the same day the Newcastle moved to repeal the act "as a point of policy". In the house of commons the fear of the act heavy on the whigs, and the act of repeal was the first in the session of 1753-54.

overs of the grandiose, like Grenville, or to dilettanti like Horace Walpole, who complained "the house of commons is become a mere quarter sessions, where nothing is done but turnpikes and poor rates," the ministerial efforts of Henry Pelham were humdrum and insignificant: his personality was, indeed, not one to inspire enthusiasm, nor did it excite animosity. Caricatures of him there he was satirised with less virulence than any of his predecessors. Leaving details of diplomacy to his brother, John, by whom, according to Fox, "he was always drawn and really dragged," he used his influence for peace because the first lay in economic and domestic reform. A series of measures attests the sedulous solicitude of Pelham as well as of Halifax, the first commissioner for trade, for the advantage of the country. Upon the suggestion of Henry Fielding, the police of London was in 1753 reorganised: the establishment of a "Bow Street foot patrol". So effective this small body prove that by 1757, according to the author of the *Estimate*, "the reigning evil of the country, the highway robberies had been almost totally suppressed," and the street runners," as they were commonly called, became known as detectives. This improvement is ascribed by Sir Henry Fielding, the brother of the novelist and his successor at Bow Street, to the Duke of Newcastle. At the same time

Letter from Lord Ord to Lord Carlisle, July 17, 1753. *Carlisle MSS.*, p. 207.

















































arrived at. Anson was nominated first lord, but Pitt was to write the instructions to the admirals, to be countersigned by three lords of the admiralty. As Hardwicke declined office, Sir Robert Henley, attorney-general, was made lord keeper, and Pitt's friend and schoolfellow, Charles Pratt, promoted to Henley's place. Holderness, who had tendered his resignation, was reinstated as northern, while Pitt again received the seals as southern secretary. On June 29 the new ministry kissed hands. It was at a moment of darkened prospects. Five days earlier the news had arrived of the disastrous defeat of Frederick by the Austrians at Kolin in Bohemia. About the same time came tidings of the peril to the British settlements in Bengal and of the atrocity known to history as "the Black Hole of Calcutta".













































































































































































































- John, ex-lord chancellor of**  
**England, envoy to Portugal.** 23. 22.  
**Paul, envoy to Portugal.** 22.  
 112; acting secretary of state.  
 279; envoy to Madrid. 275.  
 treaty, 23. 207.  
 80.  
 river, 9. 15. 16. 49. 71. 150.  
 14.  
**Vacuum (Alan Brodrick),**  
**chancellor of Ireland** 229. 301. 315.  
 318; resigns. 319.  
**Spanish troops in. 1; Victor**  
**Amadens and, 16; treaty of.** 109.  
**bill, the,** 435. 439. 445. 449.  
**Marquis da, Portuguese general.**  
 83. 87. 88. 89.  
**battle of,** 460-462.  
**projected attempt on,** 90. 122.  
 149. 150. 160. 205;  
**alliance for the recovery of** 325. 376;  
**loss of,** 440-443.  
**Duke de,** 436.  
**Nawab of Bengal,** 474-475.  
**the river.** 339.  
**scheme, the,** 204. 205.  
**Nathaniel, printer,** 304.  
**250.**  
**Ali, 431-432.**  
**the,** 194.  
**Lord (Charles Mohun),** 205.  
 "Moidart, Seven men of," 391.  
**Brigadier, at Quebec,** 464;  
 wounded, 466.  
 82. 119. 152; fall of, 412.  
**Edward Wortley,** 141.  
**Lady Mary Wortley,** 141. 248.  
 495.  
**Sir James, solicitor-general.**  
 133.  
**Marquis of, sets out for**  
**Canada,** 444; success of, 454;  
 besieged in Quebec, 464-466; death,  
 466.  
**Count de, Spanish envoy.**  
 322.  
**Madame de,** 59.  
**Marquis of, afterwards**  
**Duke of Montagu (Ralph Montagu).**  
 97.  
**fort,** 87.  
**159.**  
**fall of,** 473.  
 260.  
**Duke of (James Graham).**  
 229. 347.  
**Arthur, 182, 207, 219, 289.**  
 48.  
**General Sir John,** 452;  
 court-martialed, 454.  
**French banker,** 182.  
**Mr. and Mrs. (Prince George**  
**and Queen Anne),** 123. 126. 170.  
**Earl. See Harley. Robert.**  
**Thomas,** 145.  
**river, projected campaign on**  
**the,** 16. 49. 50. 75. 115.  
**name assumed by Strickland,**  
*qu. vid.*  
 52. 59.  
**Duchess of. See Kendal.**  
**Duchess of**  
**treaty of,** 150.  
**Brigadier James, in Canadian**  
**war,** 464. 466. 472-473.  
**Lord George, advises Prince**  
**Charles Edward,** 392. 396. 398. 402.  
 401. 404. 405.  
**William, created Lord Mans-**  
**field,** 445.  
**Sir Christopher,** 10.  
**George I.'s page,** 231.  
**Act (1712),** 221; (1718), 290;  
 (1747), 419; (1748), 420; (1749), 420.  
**Lord (Lord William Murray),**  
 252.  
 76. 80. 82. 350; fall of, 412.  
**Leopold I.'s designs on,** 11.  
 15. 19. 23; Joseph I. and, 109. 113;  
 Louis XIV. and, 147; Sir G. Byng's  
 fleet at, 251; Charles (Don Carlos)  
 King, 371-372.  
**the,** 285. 293. 294.  
 59. 121.  
**whigs dismissed from the,** 203.  
**troops,** 86. 87.  
 54.  
 50.  
**the,** 8; reinforcements for,  
 15; defence of, 49; Marlborough  
 marches from, 50; the French in, 75.  
 76; Marlborough in, 77. 80; Spanish,  
 82. 83. 115. 121. 145. 147. 150; French  
 army in, 151; British army in, 192;  
 Ormonde in, 197; Austrian governor  
 of, 283; and trade with West Indies,  
 321; British army in, 372. 412.  
 283.  
**Duke of (John Holles),** 62.  
 67. 133. 137. 138. 171. 173; death of,  
 183.  
**Duke of (Thomas Pelham**  
**Holles), affronted by the Prince of**  
**Wales,** 289; joint-secretary for Scot-  
 land and secretary of state for the  
 southern department, 320; refuses  
 to concede Gibraltar, 322; neutral  
 between Walpole and Townshend,  
 325; preferred by Walpole to Pul-  
 teney, 335; supports Walpole against  
 Townshend, 340; and against the

























































